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Bi-Monthly Issue for August-September

FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN



Vol. 4 No. 5



Aug.-Sept., 1921

DISARMAMENT NUMBER

Working for a Warless World

"That Sunday, November 6, be observed by the Churches as a day for special prayer, self-examination and supplication for God's blessing upon the International Conference on Limitation of Armaments"

(Resolution of Federal Council)

The Churches and the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments

In Behalf of Christian International Relations

Promoting Good-will with Japan

Other Important Activities in Co-operative Fields

**A JOURNAL OF RELIGIOUS CO-OPERATION
AND INTER-CHURCH ACTIVITIES**

SEP 26 1921

The Churches and the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments

ON Monday, July 11, 1921, the world was electrified by the news that President Harding had informally asked Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to participate in a Conference on Limitation of Armaments and on Pacific and Far Eastern Problems. In this significant event the Churches saw the beginning of the response to their earnest prayers unitedly offered all over the land on June 5th—"Disarmament Sunday"—and to the petition presented to President Harding on June 22, 1921, signed by over 20,000 clergymen.

The date at last agreed upon by the nations is November 11, 1921—"Armistice Day." High hopes have been raised for great results from that conference, yet there is also now manifest a growing anxiety, even doubt, on the part of some, lest the outcome may be seriously disappointing. No doubt there is a real danger. Unless such mutual confidence and goodwill between the nations are displayed that clear agreements for the radical reduction of armaments are reached, the outcome may, indeed, be a more hopeless world situation than now exists.

These weeks, therefore, before the convening of the Conference, call the churches to clear thinking and to earnest prayer. The nations need to recognize that armaments and super-armaments, growing ever more terribly destructive, are but external symptoms of deep-seated moral disorder. Armaments and wars spring from national policies that are under the control of fears, suspicions, greed, arrogance—in a word, from sin. And sin it is the Church's mission to destroy.

If the world is to be saved from the financial bankruptcy of excessive armaments, from the political chaos of suffering and rebellious classes, and from the moral tragedy of war after war, we must grapple with the sin itself. Were the heart and will of the nations right, the

practical problems in the establishment of a warless world could be easily solved.

Whatever may or may not be the inner spirit and attitude of other nations, we Americans are directly responsible for the spirit and the purposes of our own. As we enter upon this Conference are we ourselves striving to learn God's will, and to bring all our international and inter-racial questions to the throne of His judgment? Are we, as a nation, inspired by a fixed determination to be absolutely just and fair and brotherly not only to Great Britain and France, but also to China and Japan and Mexico? Are we ready to act upon the Christian principle that the "strong ought to bear the burdens of the weak?" Are we studying with sympathy the problems and burdens of other nations? Or are we primarily concerned to have our rights and to get as large a portion as we possibly can of the world's wealth? Have we the spirit of Christ or of Mammon? Are we dazzled by the vision of world power held before our eyes by the Tempter, or are we following the Master in the spirit of world service?

In order that President Harding's great Conference may greatly succeed, there is pressing need of a wholesome, friendly atmosphere throughout our land, banishing the deadly mutual suspicions and fears and intrigues that so often determine the conferences and policies of nations. We must seek indeed to understand the facts of the actual world, but at the same time we must be inspired by the ideals of the Golden Rule and of universal brotherhood.

In these days and weeks of rare opportunity, who should proclaim the only saving ideals for men and for nations if not the church of Jesus Christ? Where shall we look for the vision and the leadership that alone can save the nations from the sin of war, if not to the Christian church?

S. L. G.

FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

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AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1921

No. 5

Working for a Warless World

THE earlier actions of the Federal Council urging a concerted plan for disarmament have now come to a climax in a call to the churches to observe the Sunday preceding the International Conference on Limitation of Armaments as a nation-wide Day of Prayer. That the proposal will meet with the most hearty approval and co-operation everywhere is evidenced by the many similar suggestions that have already come from various parts of the country.

The Administrative Committee of the Council, at its meeting on September 9, unanimously took the following action:

"Resolved: That the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America suggest that Sunday, November 6, be observed by the Churches as widely as possible throughout the country as a day for special prayer, self-examination and supplication for God's blessing upon the International Conference on Limitation of Armaments."

In view of this action of the Administrative Committee, programs and other literature are being prepared that may be used by the Churches in connection with the service suggested and also for the study of the practical problems that will come before the Conference at Washington. Pastors and Churches desiring to secure these programs and leaflets should write for them to the office of the Council.

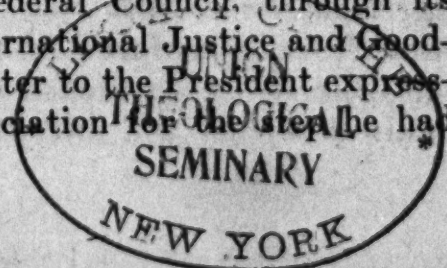
President Harding's decision to hold the International Conference on Limitation of Armaments on "Armistice Day" brings vividly to mind the jubilant emotions of that day, three years ago, and the fervent hope that the Peace to be made would put an end to war.

But the Paris Peace Conference proved a great disappointment. It showed that the nations were no more prepared for peace than they had formerly been prepared for war. And some are asking whether their hearts are prepared even now for a genuine program in the reduction of armaments.

The real success of the Conference at Washington will depend on its spirit, and that spirit will depend in no small degree on the spirit that pervades the United States. Many foreign delegates of the highest distinction will be among us as guests. Can we worthily fulfill our distinguished role as hosts for such a conference unless as a nation we are thoroughly dominated by the spirit of international fellowship and by an unmistakable readiness to co-operate fully in the establishment of a warless world?

And the spirit of the nation can be moulded in large degree by the Churches. Theirs is now the solemn responsibility of making their testimony heard everywhere. In order that our people may be led to face the facts and understand the situation, it is suggested that, so far as may be found practicable, meetings be held in the Churches or other community centers on evenings during the week following the Day of Prayer, for the study of world problems from the Christian standpoint. In thousands of the larger churches such meetings might be held from Monday to Friday inclusive. If all of them, or at least the closing one, could be union services, their effectiveness would be all the greater.

Soon after President Harding had issued the invitation to the other nations to join in the Conference, the Federal Council, through its Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, addressed a letter to the President expressing grateful appreciation for the step he had



taken and pledging further support. The letter was particularly apropos, first, because of the Federal Council's earlier call to the Churches to observe June 5th as "Disarmament Sunday," and secondly because of the petition which had been presented to the President on June 22nd, signed by over 20,000 ministers, and presented under the auspices of the Church Peace Union, urging "the President and the Congress of the United States to call a Conference of the leading nations on the Limitation of Armaments at the earliest possible date."

The letter of appreciation addressed to the President was as follows:

August 6, 1921.

HONORABLE WARREN G. HARDING,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, through its Commission on International Justice and Good-will, desires to express to you its profound satisfaction in your invitation to other nations to join in a Conference on the Limitation of Armaments.

We rejoice in the step thus taken and earnestly hope that it may lead to some concerted plan by which general disarmament may be brought about. We are convinced that this action would be of incalculable significance, in making larger funds available for the constructive tasks of peace, in removing suspicion and misunderstanding among the nations, in abolishing war and in promoting international good-will and brotherhood.

In declaring our conviction on this great moral issue, we are confident that we are voicing the sentiment of the overwhelming majority in all of the thirty denominations that comprise the Federal Council. At the meeting of the whole Council last December, attended by official representatives of all the churches, action was taken urging our Government "to co-operate fully with the governments of the world for the achievement of general disarmament." Similar action has been taken independently by practically all official church assemblies since that time. Beyond any question the religious forces of the nation are united in their desire to secure the early adoption, both nationally and internationally, of a thor-

ough-going policy for the limitation of armaments.

We are, therefore, grateful to you for the step you have taken, pledge ourselves to use our best efforts to arouse the mind of the people to the moral principles that are at stake, and assure you that your action is supported by our united prayer that the coming conference may result in rich blessing to mankind.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN H. FINLEY,
Chairman of the Commission.

SIDNEY L. GULICK,
Secretary of the Commission.

ROBERT E. SPEER,
President of the Federal Council.

IMPORTANT UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES

The success of the Conference for the Limita-

tion of Armaments vitally depends on the adoption by the Conference of certain basic principles which are thoroughly Christian in character and which the Churches need now, more than ever, to promote.

**Unchristian International Policies Lead to Big Armaments.
Big Armaments Lead to War.
Let us Make Our International Policies Christian.**

1. *The Principle of "Open Agreements Openly Arrived at."*

The age when a few diplomats or statesmen conferring in private can wisely make great and fateful decisions for entire nations has passed. The peoples must know what the decisions are and the reasons for those decisions. This principle does not of course prevent statesmen and diplomats from meeting privately and considering together their great and difficult tasks. They should by all means establish those personal relations that are so needful for full mutual understanding. But the principle does preclude secret bargaining and the making of personal agreements that are not made public, much less the reasons for them.

2. *The Principle of the "Open Door."*

This means equality of opportunity granted to all by all for trade and for every kind of economic enterprise. It forbids special discriminatory privileges for special nationalities, established by military force, by intrigue or by diplomacy. It means the practical application of the Golden Rule. This principle is not of course to be confused with "free trade" or with freedom for mass immigration. These latter are domestic questions which each country

must regulate according to its own special needs and problems.

3. *The Principle of "Equality of Race Treatment."*

Every civilized land,—surely every land that desires to be considered Christian,—should grant to all aliens who come under its jurisdiction, whether as transient travelers or permanent residents, equality of legal status and treatment without regard to race, color or creed. This principle does not carry with it the necessary granting of privileges of citizenship to all without regard to personal qualifications. Each nation must decide for itself, not only whom it will admit as transient travelers and as permanent residents, but also the standards of qualification which aliens must have in order to receive the privileges of citizenship; but whatever those various standards may be, they are to be applied to all aliens, without regard to race, color or creed.

4. *The Principle of "the Pacific Settlement of every International Dispute."*

This means that the nations voluntarily agree to submit for settlement by International Courts of Justice or by general Arbitration or Conciliation Boards every difficulty which they cannot solve by their own diplomatic agents. It is the pledge that nations will not wage war for any but strictly defensive purposes or when they are actually attacked.

5. *The Principle of "Disarmament."*

This alone can make it clear that the nations have a determined "will to peace," honestly plan to settle their disputes by law, reason and good-will, and positively reject all purposes to use force to invade, injure or intimidate their neighbors. It carries with it the determination to dismantle existing fortifications and to maintain unfortified frontiers.

In the Washington Conference it will doubtless be found that wholesome discussion and agreement on Far Eastern problems and policies will be more easily secured after effective agreements have been made to disarm, rather than before. When a man faces me with a loaded six-shooter in each hand which he refuses to lay down, I can not easily believe him very sincere in asking me to settle all disputes by

reason and good-will. But if, before we enter on the discussion, he offers to throw his weapons into the ocean and asks me to do the same, his sincerity is self-evident.

The American people may well ask that their representatives at the Washington Conference shall make every effort to secure the adoption of these principles by the Conference and by the Nations of the World.

OMINOUS CLOUDS

The following quotations from correspondents in whom we have full confidence indicate some of the dangers threatening the success of President Harding's Conference and the urgent need for vigorous activity on the part of the Churches:

"Only by some genuine organization of public opinion can abortion at this Con-

ference be averted. Already Mr. W. R. Hearst has begun a propaganda through all his publications to prevent any genuine results from this Conference and he now is whipping up the

sentiment against his 'Yellow Peril' for this particular purpose." (A liberal leader known throughout the nation.)

"Now that the Disarmament Conference is assured, all the anti-Japanese agencies on the Pacific Coast are endeavoring busily to create a feeling hostile to Japan, and the State Department is continually bombarded with anti-Japanese statements and resolutions." (A prominent clergyman on the Pacific Coast.)

"In 1916 the most powerful propaganda imaginable was brought to bear to prepare the minds of the people for war. . . . At least six out of every ten men I meet express the conviction that we are bound sooner or later to have war with Japan. We need a propaganda to lead the people to think in terms of peace." (The executive secretary of a federation of churches in a large city.)

SUGGESTIONS AS TO WORTH-WHILE BOOKS

For reading on the problems that will come up at the Washington Conference, pastors will be asking for the best books and pamphlets.

(Continued on page 102)

**Big Armaments Made the Past War Inevitable.
We Must Make the Next War Impossible.
Disarmament is the First Step.**

Promoting Good-will with Japan

THE visit to New York of the Japanese Parliamentary Delegation this summer was the occasion of many receptions and complimentary dinners, but probably none was more significant or will be longer remembered by them than the dinner reception given Friday, July 8th, by the Federal Council's Commission on International Justice and Good-will, jointly with the National Committee on American-Japanese Relations.

The delegation of ten represented the four principal political parties in Japan, Liberal, Progressive, Nationalist and Independent, and included also the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Lower House. Addresses of welcome were made by Dr. William I. Haven, representing the Federal Council, and Mr. James G. McDonald, representing the National Committee on American-Japanese Relations. The responses by Honorable R. Nakanishi of the Seiyu Kai (Liberal Party), Honorable K. Hamada of the Kokuminto (Nationalist Party) and Honorable T. Tanaka of the Kensei Kai (Progressive Party) were thoughtful and informing. The Chairman of the Parliamentary Party, Mr. Nakanishi, emphasized the importance of frankness and mutual good-will for the solution of international problems, stressing the need of forgetting the unfortunate past and of making a new start. Mr. Hamada told of the deep impression made on the entire party by the Chaplain's prayer when they visited the House of Representatives at Washington. Mr. Tanaka voiced his emphatic rejection of war, and appealed for disarmament. All nations insist that their wars are righteous and justified from the standpoint of self-protection from aggressive foes. "As for me," he repeated again and again, "I deny war, and reject it utterly and absolutely, whatever may be the alleged cause."

Dr. Arthur J. Brown spoke the closing words of Sayonara and Bon Voyage, using as his special farewell message to be carried to Japan part of the Platform of the National Committee on American-Japanese Relations, printed herewith.

Dr. Gulick saw the party off as they sailed the following noon. He had opportunity for personal conversation with each of the members and found them deeply appreciative. It seems that their last banquet in California after two weeks of travel, study and receptions was given them by the San Francisco Church Federation.

One of the Japanese Secretaries remarked that on their last night in the United States they were the guests of the National Church Federation. These two banquets stood out, he said, from the rest as distinct in spirit, and would leave a lasting impression of the right kind. He was glad that the two farewell dinners were distinctively Christian.

NEW STATEMENT OF AMERICAN-JAPANESE RELATIONS

Now that President Harding plans for the international discussion of the Problems of the Pacific and the Far East the careful "Statement of Purpose" made by the "National Committee on American-Japanese Relations" deserves wide reading. The Committee, which has Hon. George W. Wickersham as its chairman and Dr. Hamilton Holt as its vice-chairman, was created upon the initiative of the Federal Council, and includes representatives of various organizations interested in international affairs, such as the Church Peace Union, the World Peace Foundation, the Foreign Policies Association, the Japan Society, and the New York Peace Society.

The "Statement" is here quoted in full, as it is the most carefully formulated recent statement on the subject:

"The United States and Japan have for two generations maintained unique relations of mutual consideration and good-will. The earliest treaty pledged 'perfect, permanent and universal peace, and a sincere and cordial amity between the United States and Japan and between their peoples, respectively, without exception of persons and places.' The return by the United States to Japan of the Shimonoseki Indemnity (1883), the generous gift by Japan to San Francisco for the relief of suffering at the time of the great earthquake and fire (1906), and numberless acts on both sides have throughout the decades manifested the spirit and fulfilled the mutual pledge of that first treaty.

"Growing contacts and intimacy of relations have brought to light questions of exceeding difficulty resulting in ominous states of mind and feeling. They are questions concerning the significance of race difference, immigration, assimilation and naturalization, treaty rights, popula-

tion and territory, relations with China, economic competition and national policies. On all these matters there is much misunderstanding in both countries and no little positive misinformation. Unethical practices also on both sides of the Pacific aggravate the situation. These questions manifestly require careful, broad-minded and impartial consideration. They cannot be stated, much less can they be solved by offhand, popular dogmatism.

"Causes of irritation must not be left to work out their inevitably disastrous consequences. Courageous and loyal patriots in America and in Japan must face the facts. They must insist that no existing issue between the two countries justifies war or thought of war, and that all matters of difficulty can and should be settled by reason, conference and conciliation. Steps should be promptly taken in both countries to provide the people with the needed information, to combat the prevalent war-agitation and war-psychology and to secure the necessary changes in the national mind. 'Sincere and cordial amity' must be maintained, misunderstandings removed, wise policies adopted and appropriate legislation enacted in both countries.

"This Committee on American-Japanese Relations has been formed in order to attain these ends, in so far as their attain-

ment depends on the people and Government of the United States. We rely on enlightened leadership in Japan to take corresponding action in that land. International good-will between America and Japan depends on what America and Japan both do. We both must practice the inescapable principles of right international relations. Deeds are what count, not words.

"For the attainment of the ends thus defined, this Committee adopts the following statement of objects, and urges its wide endorsement by American citizens and organizations.

"1. Cultivation of an informed and rational public opinion in the United States in regard to Japan, inspired by a friendly spirit and sympathetic understanding of her needs and problems.

"2. A square deal for Japanese in the United States.

"3. Specifically we propose:

(a) To oppose actively the jingo, anti-Japanese agitation in the United States by frank and scientific discussions of the problems involved.

(b) To advocate the cultivation of friendly relations, both for their own sake and for their effect on American-Japanese friendship, be-

(Continued on page 106)

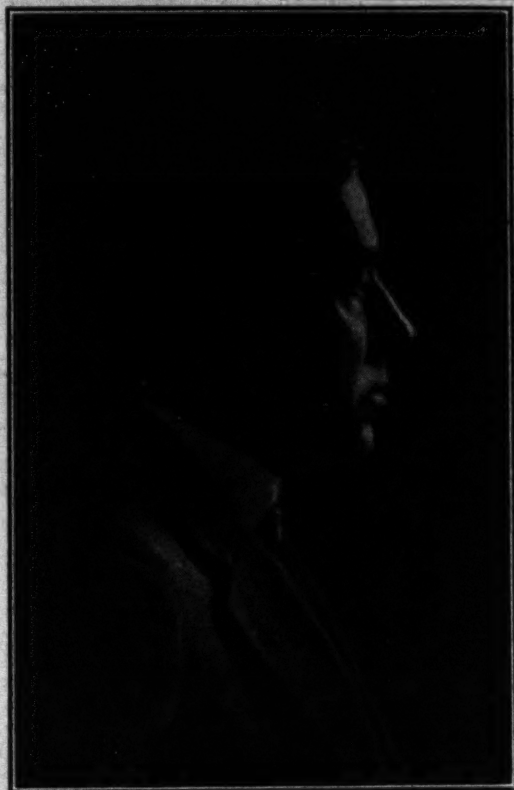


JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ENTERTAINED BY FEDERAL COUNCIL

In Behalf of Christian International Relations

New Organization of Commission on International Justice and Good-will

THE Federal Council rejoices in the acceptance by Dr. John H. Finley, until recently Commissioner of Education of the State of New York and now an editor of the *New York Times*, of the Chairmanship of the Commission on International Justice and Good-will.



DR. JOHN H. FINLEY
Chairman of Commission

The first session of the Commission under its new leadership was held on Friday, July 8, 1921, jointly with the Commissions on Relations with the Orient. The first matter dealt with was the merging of the two Com-

missions as authorized at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council last January. This was done with a view to greater efficiency by bringing all the international phases of the Council's work under one head. The Commission on the Orient, therefore, which has been at work for seven years, has now become one of the Committees of the new Commission on International Justice and Good-will.

FIELDS OF SERVICE

The general discussion of the afternoon was opened by Dr. Robert E. Speer, who outlined five distinct fields of service which seemed to him to be clearly within the area in which the Churches, as Churches, officially co-operating in the Federal Council, might suitably function:

1. The formulation of the ideals of the Church on international relations, in-

cluding the careful preparation of what might perhaps be called the International Creed of the Churches;

2. The promotion of a right understanding of, and attitude toward, the peoples of the Orient;
3. The promotion of a right understanding of, and attitude toward, the Mexican and Latin-American peoples;
4. The creation and maintenance of appropriate agencies for dealing with sudden pressing calls for international benevolence on a national scale, such as the calls for works of mercy and relief for stricken peoples of Europe or Asia;
5. Helping to solve the tragedies of persecution and expulsion from their native lands under which Armenians and Assyrians have been suffering.

At that same meeting of the Commission, attention was called to the stirring appeals to the Churches of America that had been voiced for Europe by Bishop Nicholai of Serbia, who had declared in the most emphatic words that the real cause of the great war in Europe was Europe's abandonment of Christ—"Christless education, Christless politics, Christless business, Christless literature." "Brethren," the Bishop had urged, "organize strongly your co-operative brotherhood of Churches. . . . The voices of many Churches is no voice at all. One united voice of all the Churches will make the earth shake, for it will not be a human voice but the voice of Pentecost."

The whole question of the scope of work and responsibility of the Churches was then carefully discussed. The outcome was the establishment of three special committees:

1. Committee on drafting a Statement of the International Ideals or Creed of the Churches, with President Henry N. McCracken of Vassar College as Chair-

man,—to be submitted in due course to the Churches for their definite action;

2. Committee on Relations with the Orient, with Dr. James H. Franklin as Chairman, to continue vigorously the work which has been done by the former Commission of that name;
3. Committee on Relations with Latin America.

SUMMER ACTIVITIES

A Committee of Direction, of which Dr. John H. Finley is naturally the Chairman, was appointed to oversee the work of the Commission in the interim between meetings, and in view of the urging of international questions began at once to function. A message has been sent to editors of the religious press, urging their co-operation in an educational campaign in connection with the International Conference on the Limitation of Armaments. The City Federations of Churches have been urged to plan at once for a definite campaign in their communities. An important memorandum on America's relations with China and Japan, bearing on the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, was prepared and presented by a special committee to Secretary of State Mr. Hughes, on August 3, 1921. A special letter on the subject of disarmament was drafted and sent to President Harding on August 6th, (printed on another page of the Bulletin). Two conferences have been held with Secretary Hoover in regard to Russian famine relief.

THE CHURCHES AND RUSSIAN RELIEF

Within a few days after the cablegram announcing the appeal of Russia for relief for famine-stricken millions a committee consisting of Dr. John H. Finley, Dr. James H. Franklin and Dr. Sidney L. Gulick went to Washington and held a long interview with Mr. Hoover on the subject, offering him the co-operation of the Council in whatever ways should seem most helpful. At that time Mr. Hoover informed the Committee that there could be no question whatever as to the appalling need, and that the American Relief Administration, which still has several millions of dollars on hand as a result of the generosity of the people in connection with the campaign for the relief of Central Europe, would be in a position to meet the immediate need of the first few weeks.

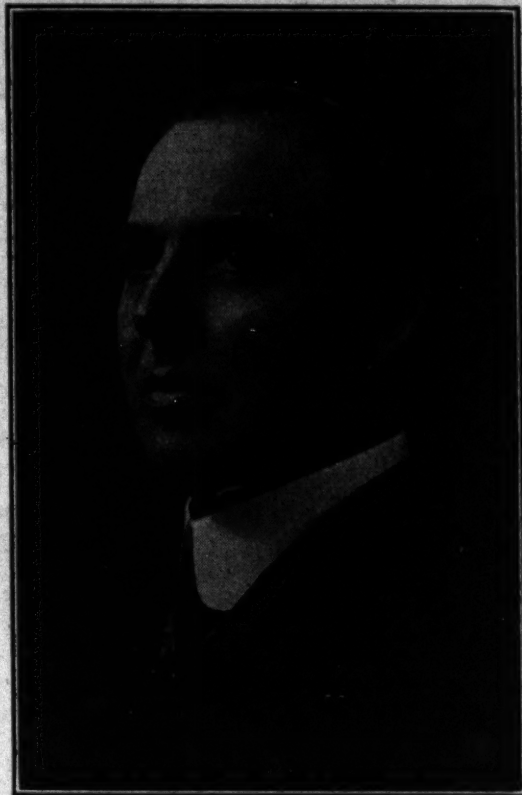
On August 24th a meeting of representatives of the religious organizations which had participated in the European Relief campaign was held at Mr. Hoover's invitation, to consider, on the basis of the fuller knowledge then available, what steps should be taken. At this conference a memorandum concerning the co-operation of the various organizations,—including the Federal Council, the National Catholic Welfare Council, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the American Friends Service Committee, the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Knights of Columbus and the American Red Cross,—was adopted.

While no "drive" is contemplated for the immediate present, it is clear

that the task of relief is so vast that all the funds which can possibly be secured are urgently needed. The Federal Council, therefore, urges the claims of the Russian people upon the hearts of the Church, and will receive contributions for this great work of mercy. All funds thus received will be transmitted to the responsible distributing agencies, by which they will be distributed without distinction of race, creed or politics, with regard only to human need.

In the light of the awful tragedy no one who shares in any measure the spirit of Christ could think for a moment of raising the questions which have hitherto isolated us from Russia. As Sir Philip Gibbs wrote recently, "It is not now a question of recognizing the Soviet system or denouncing the insanity of the Bolshevik creed. It is simply a question of saving some millions out of many millions of peasant folk who otherwise will die."

The Administrative Committee of the Council, at its meeting on September 9th, took action pledging its support to the relief movement as outlined by Mr. Hoover.



REV. JAMES H. FRANKLIN
Chairman of Committee on Relations
with Orient

An Unparalleled Record in Evangelism

By REV. CHARLES L. GOODELL

THIS has been the greatest year in evangelism which America has ever seen. While it is not yet possible to get exact figures from all the Churches, since their times for reporting differ, sufficient statements have been received to make it clear beyond question that more persons have been received into the membership of the Christian Churches in this country during the past year than were ever received in the same length of time in all their history. A careful study of the reports thus far received goes to show that the new members received into the Protestant Churches during the year have been upwards of 2,000,000.

This achievement is particularly noteworthy because it has been brought about, not by any feverish campaign or by a few remarkable personalities, but by a steady and constant emphasis on pastoral and personal evangelism in all our Churches. The ministers have been depending less upon outside assistance and are becoming their own evangelists.

A factor that has helped immensely in this unprecedented gain has been the action of Federations of Churches in arranging for simultaneous evangelistic work in most of the larger cities of the country. In one city, on Good Friday, union services in which most of the Churches of the city participated were held at thirty-six different centers, with the churches crowded. At the same time great theater meetings in the down-town districts were also held. The secretaries of the federations of Churches in the various cities speak most enthusiastically, not only of the concrete results, but also of the fine spirit of fellowship that has been developed by these union services.

To give in a brief article any adequate account of what has been achieved is impossible. Even a fragmentary story, however, based on reports received from the evangelistic committees of only a part of the denominations, suggests what a remarkable tide of spiritual power has been rising in the Church.

WHAT SOME OF THE DENOMINATIONS HAVE DONE

In the Northern Baptist Convention eleven states have been organized with the definite purpose of reaching every Church in the state with evangelistic effort, and the ingathering for the year will almost certainly be more than 160,000, the largest the denomination has ever known. In the Southern Baptist Churches not far from 200,000 new members were received during the past year.

The Disciples of Christ report that this year has witnessed the greatest evangelistic results in the entire history of the Church. In Kansas alone 4,000 members were received in the six weeks preceding Easter. From January 1st to Easter 100,000 members were enrolled by the Church as a whole. For the coming autumn it is planned that in every Church there shall be a training class for personal workers. The Christian denomination reports that there has been a net gain in membership of more than ten per cent, and that there has been great interest in special training classes for personal evangelism.

The Commission on Evangelism of the Congregational Churches has made the entire Protestant Church its debtor by its splendid evangelistic literature. More than 100,000 have been received into the membership of the Congregational Churches. In Colorado and New York reports indicate an acquisition fifty per cent greater than last year.

The Methodist Episcopal Church reports that the Department of Evangelism has had the largest success of any year since the Department was created. Special workers have been sent to distinct occupational groups, such as harvesters and lumbermen. The net increase in membership for the year ending November 1, 1920 was 182,338, and a much larger increase is expected during the current year. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, reports

"If the clergymen of the United States want to secure a limitation of armaments they can do it now without further waste of time."

GENERAL TASKER H. BLISS

that there have been the greatest revivals ever known in their conferences. The official statistics for the year 1920 show 279,000 members received into the church, of whom 139,000 were on profession of faith, and it is believed that the present year will go far beyond that number.

The Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. is now so thoroughly organized for evangelistic work that during the past year 1,700 men, chiefly pastors, gave from two to four weeks of their time to parishes other than their own. At the last General Assembly an increase of 124,000 in membership was reported. The Southern Presbyterian Church for the year ending April 1, 1921 shows 24,294 additions, the largest number received in any single year. In the United Presbyterian Church, in which during the year special emphasis has been laid upon the family altar and prayer, over 10,000 new members were received into the Church on profession of faith, and over 9,000 by certificate, with a total net gain of about 4,000.

In the Reformed Church in the United States 26,709 members were received during the year, a net gain of 6,270. The Reformed Church in America reports a net gain of over one per cent in its membership.

In the Protestant Episcopal Church the "Commission on the Holding of Missions" is helping to arouse an eager evangelistic spirit. The United Brethren estimate that since last October more than 20,000 have been received into their membership. The Evangelical Association, from reports at hand, estimates approximately 50,000 accessions, which is far in excess of the last few years. The Lutheran Church estimates an increase for this year of 110,000. In the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church great results are anticipated from the work of their departments of evangelism.

Other churches from which definite reports have not yet been received will undoubtedly show similar results. So significant has the movement for more concerted evangelistic efforts become that several of the denominations have recently appointed executive secretaries

to organize special work throughout their Churches, thus bringing them into line with other bodies which had already adopted this method with remarkable results.

COOPERATION IN LEADING CITIES

Of greatest significance are the reports from individual cities where, under the leadership of the federations of Churches, simultaneous evangelistic efforts have been made. The results have been a convincing evidence of the value of this method. The Secretary of the Federation at Sacramento, California, reports a net gain from Easter, 1920, to Easter, 1921, of eleven per cent for the Protestant churches of the city. From Dayton, Ohio, it is stated that reports from sixty-one Churches indicate over 2,500 received into the churches as a result of the evangelistic efforts culminating at Easter.

From Detroit, Michigan, the Secretary of the City Federation reports more than 25,000 accessions by the Protestant Churches, the greatest evangelistic year in the history of Detroit, with an average of 108 accessions for every church in the city. During the present summer the federation is still carrying on its special efforts, holding great open air services. "It is part of the campaign of the Detroit Council of Churches," says Rev. C. M. Pearson, its executive secretary, "to keep the work of evangelism at top speed all the year 'round." In Chicago returns from 540 churches show 16,619 accessions as a result of the pre-Easter meetings, with more than 300 churches not included in this statement. From Cleveland comes a statement showing the reception of 17,000 new members into the Churches, the largest number ever received in that city in one year. Pittsburgh has a record of 25,995 additions to the Protestant Churches during the year. It was never more awake in its evangelistic work.

These records of the federated movements of the churches are only types of a work that is apparent to a greater or lesser extent throughout all the cities of the country, large and small, and in extended areas through counties and states. The prayer of the Saviour that all His people may be one is receiving signal and glorious answer in these days.

"There is no more inconceivable folly than this continued riot of expenditure on battleships, when great masses of humanity are dying of starvation."

HERBERT HOOVER

Coming to Grips with the Racial Problem

WIDESPREAD interest has followed the action of the Federal Council in creating the new Commission on Negro Churches and Race Relations, the first meeting of which was held in Washington on July 12th. At that time representatives of the colored and the white churches spent the day considering what responsibilities the Churches, as Churches, acting through the new body, ought to assume in connection with the problem of relations between the two races.

The meeting was held under the chairmanship of John J. Eagan of Atlanta. Dr. Robert E. Speer, as President of the Council, explained the influences that had led to the creation of the Commission and focussed attention on the fundamental contribution which the Christian Churches, committed to the Gospel of brotherhood and to the method of cooperation, can make to the solution of this problem, which is in many ways the greatest test faced by the Churches today. Dr. W. W. Alexander, Director of the Commission on Inter-Racial Co-Operation, and Professor Isaac Fisher of Fiske University presented the far-reaching work which has been carried on by that body through establishing local inter-racial committees in the great majority of communities in the South. Mrs. Luke Johnson, of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, spoke upon the new interest of Southern church women in the racial question. Professor John R. Hawkins, Financial Secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, opened the discussion on the work which the Federal Council's Commission should do, participated in by more than a score of others, colored and white, who were present.

At the conclusion of the meeting the following statement of the purposes of the Commission was unanimously adopted:

PURPOSES OF THE COMMISSION

"In organizing the Commission on Negro Churches and Race Relations at the invitation of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America we are animated by the conviction that the Christian religion affords the one adequate solution of the problem of the relations of races to each other. Recognizing one God as the Father of all and conceiving mankind as His family, we are convinced that all races are so bound together in an organic unity that only on the basis of brotherhood can

satisfactory relations be secured. The Christian conception of God and man constrains us to believe whole-heartedly that the races should and can live together in mutual helpfulness and good-will, each making its own contribution to the richness of the human family as a whole and cooperating with the others in seeking the common good.

"We, therefore, set forth the following as the purposes which this Commission will seek to serve:

"1. To assert the sufficiency of Christianity as the solution of race relations in America and the duty of the Churches and all their organizations to give the most careful attention to this question.

"2. To provide a central clearing-house and meeting-place for the Churches and for all Christian agencies dealing with the relation of the white and negro races, and to encourage and support their activities along this line.

"3. To promote mutual confidence and acquaintance, both nationally and locally, between the white and Negro Churches, especially by state and local conferences between white and Negro ministers, Christian educators and other leaders, for the consideration of their common problems.

"4. To array the sentiment of the Christian Churches against mob violence and to enlist their thorough-going support in a special program of education on the subject for a period of at least five years.

"5. To secure and distribute accurate knowledge of the facts regarding racial relations and racial attitudes in general, and regarding particular situations that may be under discussion from time to time.

"6. To develop a public conscience which will secure to the Negro equitable provision for education, health, housing, recreation and all other aspects of community welfare.

"7. To make more widely known in the Churches the work and principles of the Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation, and especially to support its efforts to establish local inter-racial committees.

"8. To secure the presentation of the problem of race relations and of the Christian solution by white and Negro speakers at as many church gatherings as possible throughout the country."

An Ambassador to the Orient

AS announced briefly in the last issue of the BULLETIN, Dr. Robert E. Speer, the President of the Federal Council, is to spend the coming six or seven months in the Orient, chiefly in India and Persia. He sailed on August 18th from Vancouver, B. C. While Dr. Speer goes as the representative of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, he will be in a position to convey in the name of the Federal Council, more fully than any other single man could, the affectionate sympathy and interest of all the Churches of America.

The Churches of the Federal Council are grateful to the Presbyterian Church for sending him on this great mission and for making it possible for us to regard him as an ambassador of us all.

How great a loss his absence from this country will mean to the Council can be fully realized only by those who have been most closely in touch with its work during the past nine months. Not only general counsel and guidance on larger questions of policy, but also the most patient and constant attention to wearying details of procedure has he given in unstinted measure. From even the burden of securing finances for the Council in a period of unparalleled difficulty he has not

shrunk. If it be true—as even some of the most critical observers say—that in a time when the whole interdenominational situation has been confused and uncertain, the Council has a more united and loyal support than it yet has known, it is due more to the wise leadership and personal influence of Dr. Speer than to any other single factor in its life—excepting only the irresistible conviction of Christians everywhere that larger cooperation is indispensable.

In Dr. Speer's absence we can say what he would restrain us from saying were he here—that we feel it to be the Providence of God that has brought him into a place of leadership in the Council in such a day as this, and that the whole Church owes him a debt that no words can express. Our grateful prayers accompany him upon his way, beseeching for him a safe voyage and rich blessings—and for us his continued guidance for many years to come.

S. M. C.—C. S. M.

"STEAMER LETTER" FROM DR. SPEER

Vancouver, B. C.,
August 18, 1921.

To the Members of the Federal Council:

In accepting the responsibility of President of the Council at its meeting in Boston last December, it was understood that I was already under duty in connection with the foreign missionary work to visit this fall and winter the missions and churches in India and Persia. It is a great privilege to fulfill this duty, but it is

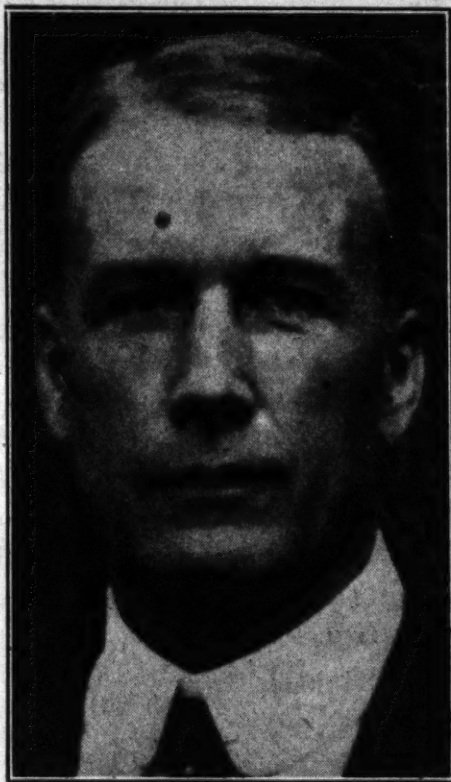
an occasion of great regret that I must miss the meeting of the Executive Committee this winter and cannot share for the next few months the work of the Council at home. I shall rejoice to bear its message and try to express its spirit to the churches in India and Persia, and especially to carry its word of sympathy to our suffering fellow Christians in the Armenian and Assyrian churches in the Near East. But no one can go away from America without regretting that he cannot share in carrying forward the great work and facing the great problems of cooperative Christianity in the United States.

Never was the Federal Council more necessary to the churches of America than today. Their

common interests, common problems, common tasks, common duties are clearer and greater than they have ever been, and in the next few years they will become clearer and greater still. If the Federal Council did not exist as the instrumentality of the Churches subject to their direction and control in this field, they would be required at once to attempt to devise some such agency. We have reason to thank God that we do not have to do this, but that they possess already in the Council an agency of their own creation, and responsibly subject to them and their service. I shall pray constantly that the Council may be divinely guided, and that with wisdom and patience and courage and unflinching faith we may meet the great opportunities of this time.

Very faithfully yours,

(Signed) ROBERT E. SPEER.



DR. ROBERT E. SPEER

COMING EVENTS IN THE INTERDENOMINATIONAL WORLD

DURING the coming three months an unusual number of gatherings of large interest in the field of cooperative Christianity are to be held. The Federal Council's calendar includes the following:

September 15 (10 A. M.)

Commission on Evangelism and Life Service.

October 10 (10 A. M.)

Continuation Committee of Garden City Conference of Agencies Engaged in Christian Education

November 2

American Section of Committee on Arrangements for Universal Conference on Christian Life and Work

November 3

Conference on Responsibility of American Churches for Protestantism in Europe

November 6

Day of Prayer for Conference on Reduction of Armaments

November 17 (10 A. M.) (Tentative)

Conference of Denominational Forward Movements.

CONFERENCE ON PROTESTANTISM IN EUROPE

The Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe, jointly with the Commission on Relations with France and Belgium, will hold an important Conference in New York on November 3rd, consisting of representatives of those denominational and interdenominational bodies having work in Europe, or related work, to consider the whole question of the responsibility of the American Churches in connection with Protestantism in Europe.

The calendar of other important interdenominational gatherings includes the following:

September 6-16

Fifth Ecumenical Methodist Conference, London.

September 16-24

Alliance of Reformed Churches Throughout the World Holding the Presbyterian System, Pittsburgh, Pa.

October 1-6

International Missionary Committee, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEE

A gathering of great significance will be held at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., October 1-6, the meeting of the new International Missionary Committee, which grew out of the international conference at Crans, Switzerland, last summer. It will bring together official representatives of the national interdenominational missionary organizations (such as the Foreign Missions Conference of North America) for consideration of common problems.

DR. ATKINSON'S WORK IN EUROPE

Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, General Secretary of the Church Peace Union, has had a summer's work in Europe of large value to the Churches of both continents. Spain and Portugal were toured for the purpose of organizing new branches of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches. In Scandinavia he has met Church leaders of Norway, Sweden and Denmark as the guest of the Archbishop of Upsala. In England he has conferred with many Free Church leaders.

PROTESTANT SANITORIUM IN FRANCE

The Sanatorium "Gaspard de Coligny," in the South of France, which was founded by the Federal Council through the help of Paul G. McIntire, was opened last month, with appropriate exercises. It is understood that this is the first sanatorium to be erected in France for the treatment of tubercular patients, especially children. It is situated at an elevation of 2,500 feet, with about 1,700 acres of land, in what is shown as Cote d'Azur. The French Government is assisting in its support.

WORKING FOR A WARLESS WORLD

(Continued from page 93)

Many might well be suggested. The writer can recommend the following:

I. On Disarmament

"THE NEXT WAR," by Will Irwin; 161 pp.; \$1.50; E. P. Dutton & Co.

"THE STAGGERING BURDEN OF ARMAMENT," by Edward Cummings; 50 pp.; \$.10; World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.

"SHALL WE END WAR?" by Harry Emerson Fosdick; 16 pp.; \$.05; Clearing House for the Limitation of Armaments, 3 West 29th Street, New York.

"THE FRUITS OF VICTORY," by Norman Angel; 335 pp.; \$3.00; The Century Co.

"NOW IT CAN BE TOLD," by Sir Philip Gibbs; 400 pp.; \$3.50; Houghton, Mifflin Co.

II. On Pacific and Far Eastern Problems

A. By Japanese

"JAPAN AND WORLD PEACE," by K. K. Kawakami; 196 pp.; \$1.50; MacMillan Co., New York.

"JAPAN AND THE CALIFORNIA QUESTION," by T. Iyenaga; 250 pp.; \$2.50; Putnam, New York.

"CALIFORNIA AND THE JAPANESE," by K. Kanzaki; 98 pp.; \$.50; Japanese Association, 444 Bush Street, San Francisco, California.

B. By Americans

"WHAT SHALL I THINK OF JAPAN?", by George Gleason; 285 pp.; \$2.25; MacMillan Co., New York.

"MUST WE FIGHT JAPAN?", by W. B. Pitkin; 536 pp.; \$2.50; Century Co., New York.

"AMERICA'S STAKE IN THE FAR EAST," by Chas. H. Fahs; 165 pp.; \$1.35 (cloth); \$.95; (paper); Association Press, New York.

"THE NEW MAP OF ASIA," by H. A. Gibbons; 525 pp.; \$2.00; Chautauqua Press, Chautauqua, New York.

"AMERICAN JAPANESE RELATIONS, 1916-1920," by Sidney L. Gulick; 30 pp.; \$.10; Federal Council.

S. L. G.

How the Churches are Dealing with Social Questions

IMPORTANT developments which have taken place in the industrial program of the Commission on the Church and Social Service during the summer months, indicate a rapidly widening concern for social conditions among the Churches. During June, the first week of July and the first two weeks of August, Dr. Worth M. Tippy, as Executive Secretary of the Commission, held a series of industrial and social conferences in the South and Far West. He addressed the Chambers of Commerce of Seattle, Portland and Sacramento, and the Central Trades and Labor Councils of Portland and Sacramento, on Christian Principles in Industry. In all three of these cities conferences were held with the local federations of churches on the Church and Industry and the Church as a Community Force. At Denver, Seattle, San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City and Boise conferences were held with church and federation officials in preparation for industrial conferences in the autumn or winter, and plans were laid for such conferences. At Los Angeles he gave two addresses before the National Council of Congregational Churches as the representative of the Federal Council.

At Denver, Dr. Tippy met a committee of the Denver Civic and Industrial Association relative to a later conference, and attended sessions of the American Federation of Labor. He also collaborated with Dr. Edwin S. Dunlavy, president-elect of the Iliff School of Theology, in preparation for a day in Dr. Dunlavy's inaugural week in October, to be devoted to the church and industry; also on a projected Summer School for 1922, and on the relation of the Seminary to the new spirit in industry.

Two of the most important phases of the Summer work were with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, first, through lectures at the summer conference of pastors at Conway, Arkansas, in June, and later in connection with the Laymen's Week of the Southern Assembly at Lake Junalaska, N. C., August 8-14. At the Southern Assembly, Dr. Tippy collaborated with Bishop James Cannon, Jr., in the organization of the Conference. Three days were devoted to Christian Principles in Industry, one to Christian Principles in International Relations and two to the work of laymen in the churches. In the industrial program prominent employers participated.

The laymen's conference at Lake Junalaska was a new departure and a venture of faith, which proved successful beyond anticipations. The discussions were throughout from the point of view of Christian principles, marked by the Christian spirit, and had the effect on the Assembly of a marked spiritual quickening. Bishop Cannon and his associates on the boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are developing a most encouraging leadership in the South in the field of the social expressions of religion. They are succeeding in fusing evangelism with social service as an indissoluble whole.

THE LABOR SUNDAY MESSAGE

The message to the Churches, for Labor Sunday, prepared by the Commission on the Church and Social Service, on "The Responsibility of the Church in Industry," has been so widely printed in the religious press, that it is not reprinted here. Seldom has this annual message attracted more comment.

STATEMENT TO THE COUNCIL

My attention has been called to a pamphlet by Clayton A. Patterson, Secretary of the Board of Labor of the National Association of Sheet and Tin Plate Manufacturers, which contains references to the Federal Council and its officials.

Practically all of the statements regarding the Federal Council, its officials and regarding myself are untrue, inaccurate or misleading.

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
General Secretary.

RECENT DENOMINATIONAL ASSEMBLIES

The Annual Convention of the Disciples of Christ was held at Winona Lake, Ind., August 30th to September 4th. The Federal Council was represented by Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, President of the Chicago Church Federation.

The Annual Conference of the Seventh Day Baptists was held at Shiloh, N. J., August 23rd to 28th. The Council was represented by Dr. Worth M. Tippy.

The National Baptist Convention is in session in Chicago, September 7th to 12th. The Council is being represented by Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston.

Federal Council Week at Chautauqua

THE week of August 21-27 was especially emphasized at the mother Chautauqua with a series of conferences on Co-operative Christianity, under the direction of the Federal Council of the Churches.

The opening conference was held in the Hall of Philosophy, Sunday afternoon, August 21st. Dr. Herbert L. Willett delivered the address, outlining the field to be covered in the discussions to follow during the week. On Monday morning, in the Hall of Christ, Dr. B. S. Winchester, for several years Secretary of the Federal Council's Commission on Christian Education, spoke on "Organization of Religious Education in the Local Church." At the principal conference of the day, in the Amphitheatre from 10:00 to 12:00, Dr. Winchester spoke during the first hour on "New Problems in Christian Education." These he defined as the effort of the local church to discover for itself the boundaries of its own particular work in the religious education of the community; the problem of a suitable place for the work of education, the scope of the studies, the time to be used, and the securing and training of competent teachers. In order to meet these needs, there should be a Council of Religious Education in each community representative of the churches that are willing to co-operate. At the afternoon Amphitheatre hour, Dr. Willett gave an address on "The Youth of Today."

During the second hour of the morning conference, Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council spoke on "The Story of the Federal Council," reviewing the growth of the organization from its inception. At a later hour Dr. Macfarland went further into detail regarding the organization of the Federal Council and showed its representative and co-operative character as the organization best fitted to meet the needs of the time in the field of Christian co-operation.

A large group of ministers, laymen and women attended the conference led by Dr. Roy B. Guild, Tuesday morning, on the subject, "Church Federation Problems." He outlined the method of organizing and maintaining the local Federation and answered inquiries presented by the audience. At 10:00 o'clock the Amphitheatre meeting was addressed by Dr. Guild on "Community Conquest by Co-operating Churches." At the same session Dr. Orlo J. Price, Executive Secretary of the Rochester,

N. Y., Federation of Churches, spoke on "The Picture of a Local Federation," and Dr. Charles R. Zahniser, Executive Secretary of the Pittsburgh Federation of Churches, spoke on the local conditions and achievements of the federation of that city. The afternoon address in the Amphitheatre was given by Bishop William F. McDowell, who took for his subject "The Ministry of Co-operation."

The subject of the Wednesday conference was Evangelism and Dr. C. L. Goodell, Executive Secretary of the Federal Council's Commission on Evangelism, led the various meetings, speaking on "Evangelism and Evangelistic Work," and "The Evangel for Today," emphasizing the necessity of personal evangelism, of united action, and of the divine passion for reaching men with the Gospel. He was followed by Dr. Price of Rochester, N. Y., who took as his theme "An Example of Federation Evangelism."

Thursday was devoted to Social Service and the conferences were led by Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, Research Secretary of the Commission on the Church and Social Service. He spoke upon the theme "What is Social Christianity?", in which he contrasted the social and individualistic in Christianity, and sought to reconcile the two. The second address of the morning was given by Secretary Zahniser of Pittsburgh, whose work in the field of Social Service has been notable in that city. At the afternoon conference Mr. Johnson discussed the Church and present industrial problems.

Friday was devoted to International Relationships, with an address by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, Executive Secretary of the Federal Council's Commission on International Justice and Good Will. He spoke on "America Among the Nations," making clear the needlessness of war preparations with nations like Japan, provided the spirit of Christianity informs our political life. Dr. Gulick and Dr. Cleland B. McAfee ably discussed other features of the international problem in the question conference in the afternoon. On Saturday afternoon Dr. Gulick addressed a large audience in the Amphitheatre on "Japan a Challenge or a Menace?"

It was felt by those present that the ideals of the Federal Council and the character of the work which the churches are performing through this organization were convincingly interpreted.

H. L. W.

The Financial Problem in a Period of Transition

TWO conditions of rather recent origin have combined to render the task of financing the Federal Council unusually difficult at this time, resulting in a situation that is giving the Executive Committee of the Board of Finance no little concern.

Prior to the Quadrennial Meeting at Boston last December the Council had received relatively small financial support from the constituent communions and their respective Boards, the main dependence for maintenance being gifts from individuals.

In harmony with the consistent purpose of those most intimately committed to the ideals of the Council from the beginning, the Boston Meeting took the following action:

"The Council requests the constituent bodies to provide for the support of the Federal Council and its work on a scale of \$300,000 per annum for the next two years, and it asks these bodies to accept their equitable apportionment of this amount, as may be suggested by the Administrative Committee."

Unfortunately the judicatories of none of the constituent bodies held meetings until the late spring of the present year, while others will not hold their official meetings until this autumn. In the case of the other bodies whose judicatories convene biennially, triennially, and quadrennially, it will be necessary for the Council to make adjustments with their several boards. This will involve delay.

While it is a matter of encouragement that all the denominations that have held official meetings since December, have approved their apportionments, another important fact must be taken into account. The fiscal year of the denominations does not correspond to the fiscal year of the Council, which is the calendar year, so that the communions of the Council are finding it difficult to make payments in time to relieve the immediate need.

The second condition is this: The announcement having gone forth that hereafter the constituent communions would assume major financial responsibility for the Council, it was but natural that individuals should assume that they should contribute through denominational channels. Thus the former resource upon which the Council leaned so heavily is no longer largely available, so far as the membership of those bodies that have approved appropriations is concerned.

In addition to this curtailment of individual support, the general financial depression, extending into almost every area of business, has rendered it exceedingly difficult to secure gifts from others.

The sum of it all is this: The Federal Council has been left for many months without anything like adequate support.

Every possible reduction has been effected in the expense of operation, the budget for the year being reduced from \$300,000 to \$230,000, and it is now suggested by members of the staff that their salaries, which are below those of secretaries filling similar positions elsewhere, be cut.

It became necessary some time ago to borrow \$28,000 from the bank, the limit of our borrowing capacity, and more recently, to request those to whom the Council owes current bills, amounting to about \$12,000, to extend the time of payment.

The Board of Finance is sending out a statement to all constituent bodies, giving in some detail the facts of the situation, and urging that the denominations that have voted appropriations for the Council make those amounts available before January 1st; also, that those denominations that have not found it possible to vote appropriations for 1921, make contributions through their various Boards, in view of the work being done by corresponding Commissions of the Council.

These recommendations, if carried out, will enable the Council to prosecute its indispensable work in the field of Christian cooperation, and to tide over the emergency that has become acute.

JOHN M. GLENN,
O. R. JUDD,
LANDRETH H. KING,
ALFRED R. KIMBALL,
Executive Committee,
Board of Finance.

YEAR BOOK IN PREPARATION

The 1922 edition of the Year Book of the Churches is now in preparation by the Washington Office, and is expected to appear about January first. This volume has become an invaluable handbook of information concerning American religious life. Dr. E. O. Watson, the editor, will gratefully appreciate any concrete suggestions as to ways in which the volume could be made of greater usefulness.

HOW ONE FEDERATION IMPRESSES THE CITY

Even the daily press is recognizing the value of federated efforts on the part of the Churches to the community. The following editorial from the Chicago Daily Tribune, under the heading "Cooperation in Service" (here given only in part), is a convincing witness:

"The Chicago Church Federation represents over 600 churches, comprising fourteen Protestant denominations. Its purpose is to organize and maintain cooperation in moral and religious service where in the past there has been a costly and wasteful competition. Through bi-monthly meetings of representatives of the ministry and an assembly including representatives of the laity, the larger problems of religious thought and policy are discussed and plans outlined for effective cooperation throughout the community.

"Characteristic activities include the effort to coordinate children's homes in Chicago, in cooperation with the Association of Commerce department of indorsement, an industrial conference held last winter, Easter week noonday meetings in the loop, the working out of a project for general evangelistic work, the organization of 200 daily vacation Bible schools, and the providing of proper representation in twenty-two municipal, county, and state institutions.

"The federation already has a vigorous life and must be counted as one of the most important influences in the community."

PROMOTING GOOD-WILL WITH JAPAN

(Continued from page 95)

tween each of these nations and the government and people of China and the other countries of the Asiatic mainland.

(c) To urge the importance of securing an agreement with Japan for the limitation of armaments.

(d) To advocate the enactment of immigration laws which will in practice admit only such immigrants as, in respect to character and numbers, can be wholesomely assimilated.

(e) To urge the enactment of adequate federal legislation for the protection of aliens and for the enforcement of their treaty rights, as urged by Presidents Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

(f) To seek the removal of the irritation now caused by the dual citizenship of American-born children of Japanese parentage.

(g) To correspond with societies and persons in Japan who believe in settling international difficulties in accordance with our existing arbitration treaty with Japan, and without recourse to war and to co-operate with them in urging both countries to adopt policies and to enact laws bearing on international relations, based on justice and good-will."

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of Federal Council Bulletin, published Bi-Monthly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1921.

State of New York }
County of New York }

ss:

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Charles S. Macfarland, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the Federal Council Bulletin, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher: Religious Publicity Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Editor: No Editor.

Managing Editor: Rev. S. McC. Cavert, 105 East 22nd Street, New York.

Business Managers: Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, 105 East 22nd Street, New York.

2. That the owners are: The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y. (Membership approximately 19,504,000). Dr. Robert E. Speer, President, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary, 105 East 22nd Street, New York; N. Y., Alfred R. Kimball, Treasurer, 105 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1921.

(Signed) CHARLES S. MACFARLAND

(Seal) JOHN B. PREST,

Notary Public No. 122.

(My commission expires March 30, 1922.)

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AMONG THE NEW BOOKS

A Glimpse at Volumes Received by the Federal Council

I. ON CHRISTIANITY AND THE CHURCH

The Christian Preacher. By A. E. Garvie; New York, 1921; Charles Scribner's Sons; \$3.50.

Any volume from the pen of the Principal of New College, London, is already commended by the very name of its author far more than any reviewer can commend it. The present volume, appearing in the notable series known as the International Theological Library, which has already given us a score of invaluable studies, is well worthy of the distinguished company in which it is found; and to say that is the highest kind of praise. Part I deals with the History of Preaching from Jesus to the present generation, omitting only living preachers. This is by far the greatest part of the book, alike in quantity and in constructive value. It is a mine of inspiration for any minister. Part II discusses the Credentials, Qualifications and Functions of the Preacher; Part III, the Preparation and the Production of the Sermon.

A Religion for the New Day. By Charles F. Dole; New York, 1920; B. W. Huebsch; 297 pages.

The title is somewhat misleading, for the volume is not so much a study of religion as of the Church, especially in its attitude toward social questions. The author is unsparingly critical of the Church, speaking bluntly of "the defeat of the current religion," sometimes greatly exaggerating its failure—when, for example, he speaks of it as "responsible for the Great War."

The discussion of the inadequacy of the organized forces of religion in dealing with the two great issues of war and modern industry are particularly challenging. The most serious trouble with the Church is its pride—"It does not confess its own sins" in accepting the world's attitude toward our unchristian international relations and the evils of our economic order. The section dealing with "The New Civilization" is a stimulating discussion of the part that the Church should play in developing a more democratic society, especially in our industrial life.

The Christian Adventure. By A. Herbert Gray, Association Press, New York, 1921. 134 pages.

If there has yet been printed a book which packs into a little over a hundred pages a more simple but illuminating study of what the Kingdom of God means for modern life than this little volume, we have not yet seen it. The author has always in mind the thousands of young people who "are positively impatient today when it is suggested to them that they should be concerned about their own souls," but who "do care, and care intensely about the blatant evils of our day." Taking them where they are, he makes them see that the message of Jesus is in its essence a message about the way to change the world, and does not let them go until he has also made them see that they must think of their own souls because the Holy City can only be built by redeemed and purified lives.

The Unfinished Business of the Presbyterian Church in America. By Fred Eastman, Westminster Press, Philadelphia, 1921. 176 pages.

Prepared primarily as a mission study course for Presbyterian Churches, this little volume is so stimulating that one wishes the denominational adjective could have been omitted from the title, and the appeal made in the name of the whole Church. The work in the Southern Mountains among Spanish-speaking people, in industrial com-

munities, in rural areas, and among Alaskans and Indians, is presented in a way that makes one appreciate more fully the human side of the home missionary task and its significance in making a better land in which to live.

II. ON INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS

The Next War. By Will Irwin, E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1921.

On account of postal regulations we found ourselves unable to mail with the last issue of the Bulletin, as we had expected to do, Dr. Frank Crane's review of this momentous book, in the New York Globe. We, therefore, reprint it here, in part, with the hope that every minister in the land may read the volume and then let his pulpit spread the message until it has reached the heart of the whole nation.

"The greatest book of these times.

"Written not by a swivel-chair theorist, but by a man who has tramped up and down along the battle front, watched soldiers standing knee deep in the mud in trenches and generals poring over maps, who has seen devastated villages, who has smelled powder—who has, in a word, such practical and face-to-face knowledge of his subject that, if he does not know what he is talking about, who does? . . .

"An unpretentious book, but one that may be the Uncle Tom's Cabin, long expected, that shall shock the paralyzed conscience of mankind to activity, that war shall cease.

"It is a book of cold scientific facts, succinctly told observations, plain figures.

"If I had a million dollars I would see that every teacher, preacher, and legislator in the United States owned this volume.

"I would have it taught in every public school.

"For, like you, I have read much of war, and am callous. But this book staggers my imagination, it sweeps away the last cowardly subterfuge of my intellect, it grips my heart in its terrific, amazing revelation. . . .

"If you buy no other book, and read no other this year, buy and read 'The Next War,' by Irwin."

What Shall I Think of Japan? By George Gleason; New York, MacMillan Company, 1921; 284 pages.

A volume which no minister who appreciates the responsibility of the Church for Christianizing international relations and who realizes the seriousness of the America-Japanese question can afford to leave unread. Since space here forbids our doing it even fragmentary justice, we refer our readers to the review of the volume by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick of the Federal Council's Commission on International Justice and Good-will in "The Survey" for August 1, 1921. In the same article other significant volumes on Japan are discussed by Dr. Gulick, including:

1. **The Working Forces in Japanese Politics.** By Uichi Iwasaki; New York, 1921; Columbia University Press.

A brief account of political conflicts from 1867-1920.

2. **Must We Fight Japan?** By Walter B. Pitkin; New York, Century Company, 1921.

A thorough and dispassionate attempt to analyze the present situation in Japan, in Hawaii and in California, with particular reference to the underlying economic factors.

3. **The New Japanese Peril.** By Sidney Osborne; New York, MacMillan Company, 1921.

A rather "scary" treatment, illustrated by the author's reiteration of Japanese "designs which embrace all Asia."

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in Jesus Christ as their divine Lord and Saviour, and to promote the spirit of fellowship,
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